Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL	Pollution Prevention Control Act 1999 Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended)

Operator	**Breedon Aggregates Limited**
Installation Address	Leaton Quarry, Leaton, Telford, Shropshire. TF6 5HB
Grid Reference	
Registered Office	Breedon Quarry, Breedon on the Hill, Derby. DE73 8AP

Breedon Aggregates Limited is hereby permitted by Telford & Wrekin Council to carry on a mineral activity under Section 3.1 Part B (b) of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and other activities as listed and described below within the installation boundary marked red on the attached plan reference Appendix 2 and in accordance with the following conditions.

Provenance	Relevant Dates
Date Application Made (Deemed application)	13.3.06
Date 'Duly Made'	13.4.06
Date Permit First Issued	01.06.06
Date of Variations	03.11.11
Date of Latest Variation	none

This permit consists of 18 numbered pages

Description of the Installation

The installation that is the subject of this permit is the batch mixing of cementitious substances, sand, aggregates and additives with water to produce concrete. The proportions of these components are varied to produce concrete of a type specified by a customer who requires the mixture to be delivered and poured at a location distant from the address of the activity.

The installation is divided into the following parts:
1 – Delivery of raw materials element
2 – Storage of raw materials activity
3 – Batching and mixing of concrete activity
4 – Storage of waste materials

1 – Delivery of raw materials element
Cementitious materials including Ordinary Portland Cement and Blast Furnace Slag are delivered to the site by road tankers. These materials are transferred through a closed system of heavy duty hoses and pipes into storage silos using compressed air as a carrier medium. Silos are vented to allow air to escape. The exhausted air is filtered to prevent emissions of fine dust.

Compressed air used in the unloading of cementitious powders is provided by a road tanker mounted compressor at a pressure controlled by the tanker driver. The compressed air acts to:
- push powder out of the tanker
- fluidise the powder
- convey the fluidised flow through connecting pipework to the silo.

The silos are fitted with audio/visual high level alarms and pressure relief valves preventing over-filling or over pressurisation of these vessels.

The cementitious materials remain in the silos until they are delivered by auger into a weigh hopper and then into the plant mixer via auger.

Aggregates are delivered to site by tipper lorry, and are stored at the site in stockpiles within defined bunded areas.

Delivery of raw materials to the site is an element of the concrete batching process that is technically connected and directly associated with the cement storage activity regulated under section 3.1(a) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended).

2 – Storage of raw materials activity
All raw materials are delivered to the site and stored in an appropriate manner. Cementitious materials like cement and PFA are stored in silos, whilst aggregate is stored in designated bunker areas.

All raw materials are stored in locations and in such quantities that are capable of being contained within the designated areas. The designated areas for raw material storage are shown on plan PPC140/2.

Cement storage is an activity regulated under section 3.1(a) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Table 1 – Raw material usage
The following table lists the quantities of raw materials used on an annual basis within the permitted installation.

Raw Material	Usage (tonnes/annum)	Storage Type	Activity/Element
Fine aggregate	24,000	Stock pile	Mobile dust suppression
Coarse aggregate	36,000	Stock pile	Mobile dust suppression
Cement	7,500	Silo	Reverse jet filter
Blast Furnace Slag	1,500	Silo	Reverse jet filter

Any increase in the amount of the material listed above that in the opinion of the regulator results in detrimental consequences for the environment will require the operator to apply for a variation to the Permit.

3 – Batching and mixing of concrete activity

Aggregates are taken from shared site stock piles and loaded into the single ground feed hopper using the site loading shovel. Sand is delivered by covered lorry and stored in shared stock piles until required, then loaded into the single ground feed hopper using one of the site loading shovels. These materials drop into a conveyor with a deep troughed belt and delivered to a partitioned storage bin. The aggregates are then dropped into a weigh hopper to be proportioned and then conveyed on internal conveyor to the plant mixer. The individual components are mixed with water and additives in the plant mixer for the required length of time, (dependant upon mix specification) and then discharged directly into the waiting delivery truck.

Cement batching is an activity regulated under section 3.1(b) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended).

4 – Storage of waste materials

On return to the site the truck mixers are washed with water from a hose with particular attention paid to removal of internal residues of concrete remaining in the drum. The waste water is drained to a settlement tank where it is clarified and recycled within the installation. Waste residues (concrete) are disposed of inside the adjacent quarry installation.

Storage of waste materials to the site is an element of the concrete batching process that is technically connected and directly associated with the cement storage activity regulated under section 3.1(a) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended).

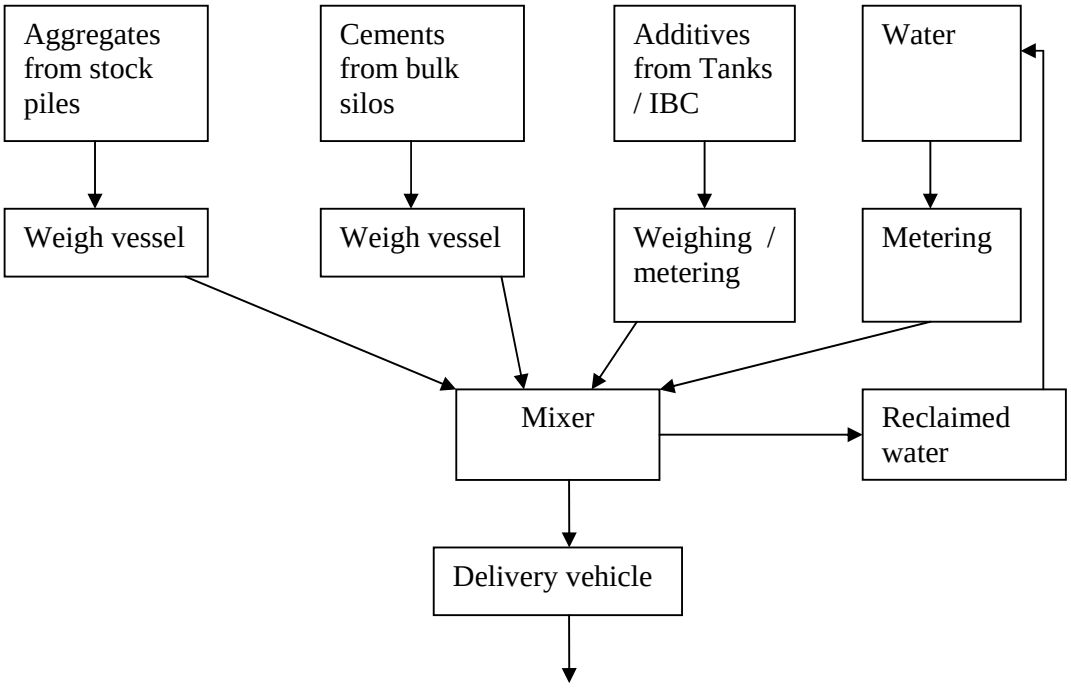
The installation is located within the existing boundary of the quarry site. To the north and east of the installation area two asphalt plants, the main quarry processing plant, mineral stockpiles and ancillary installation bound the site. To the south lies the main quarry office, mess facilities, and open car parking areas. To the west of the installation area the site is enclosed by a landscaped earth bund which supports mature vegetation and forms an effective screen for the residential properties within Leaton beyond.

Plant and Equipment
The following table lists the plant and equipment used within the installation.

Table 2. List of plant and equipment concerned with the installation

Plant & Equipment used	Activity/Element	Pollutants	Abatement	Emission Points
Silo 1	1, 2, 3	Particulates	Reverse jet filter	A1
Silo 2	1, 2, 3	Particulates	Reverse jet filter	B1
Silo 3	1, 2, 3	Particulates	Reverse jet filter	C1
Conveyor	2, 3	Particulates	Deep trough belt	D1
Aggregate bins (four in number)	1, 2, 3	Particulates	Enclosure	fugitive
Ground feed hopper	2, 3	Particulates	Wet suppression	fugitive
Settlement System	4		Wet / damp handling	E1
Loading shovels	2, 3, 4	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC		Exhaust
Mobile dust suppression vehicle	Water spray tanker	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC		Exhaust

The following is a schematic of the concrete batching process:



Permit Conditions

1 Plant & Equipment

1.1 The Installation shall consist only of that plant and equipment listed in Table 2 (above). No other relevant plant or equipment capable of emitting pollutants to air shall be used without the prior written consent of the regulator.

1.2 Plant or equipment concerned with the prevention of emissions to atmosphere shall consist of that mentioned in Table 2 (above). No other abatement plant shall be used except where a formal written application has been submitted to, and approved by, the regulator.

Emission Limits and Controls

2.1 There shall be no emission of visible dust from the activity across the designated installation boundary marked on plan PPC140/2 in Appendix 1.

2.2 Emissions from the activity, other than steam or condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent mist and free from persistent fume.

2.3 There shall be no visible emission of dust from any part of any silo or transfer line during the delivery of bulk materials.

2.4 There shall be no emission of dust from aggregate stockpiles, storage bays or the mixing weigh hopper or from the handling and transport of aggregates or from the surface of the yard.

2.5 Emissions from any combustion process, including internal combustion engines, associated with the activity shall in normal operation exceed the equivalent of Ringleman shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742 2009.

Monitoring sampling and measurement of emissions

3.1 The installation shall be observed while the activity is operating for dust emissions at least once per day, or more frequently on written request from the regulator. The place of observation shall provide an unimpeded view of the emissions listed in table 2 of this permit. If any visible emission is observed immediate action shall be taken to find the cause of the emission and action be taken to abate the emission. A record of these observations shall be kept in the logbook along with details of any remedial action taken.

3.2 Visual assessment shall be made of the emission points from arrestment plant fitted to the silos during the first and last 5 minutes of each delivery to that silo. A record of this assessment shall be recorded in the logbook together with the following additional details:

- The name of the driver making the delivery
- The registration number of the tanker
- The amount and type of material delivered.

3.3 In the event of visible dust seen crossing the installation boundary the process responsible for the emission shall be stopped and remedial action carried out immediately. A record of the event shall be entered into the logbook and the regulator promptly notified of the occurrence and the steps taken or being taken to prevent further emissions. The process shall not restart until corrective action has been completed.

3.4 In the event of visible dust seen to be emitted from any part of a silo or transfer line during a delivery the appropriate details shall be recorded in the log book. The cause shall be established immediately and corrective action taken before further deliveries to the silos take place.

3.5 Hard surfaces of roads, yards and aggregate bays within the installation shall be inspected daily and a record of the inspection recorded in the logbook. Where accumulations of dusts are noted these shall be removed in accordance with the condition 4.2. Any damage to the hard surfaces inspected shall be recorded in the log book and repaired within 7 working days.

3.6 On written request from the Regulator, the Operator shall arrange for deposition monitoring to be carried out at locations to be agreed with the Regulator. The duration, methodology, and extent of such monitoring shall be agreed with the enforcing authority before the work starts. This condition remains suspended until such time as the enforcing authority activates it by the issue of a request in writing. Details of any such monitoring shall be submitted to the regulator within 2 weeks of completion of the monitoring and recorded within the logbook required to be kept under condition 5.5.

Materials Handling

4.1 The raw materials used in the installation and all waste materials produced from the installation shall be handled with care to prevent or reduce to a minimum any emissions to the environment.

4.2 Spillages of liquids and finely divided materials outside the process buildings shall be cleaned up immediately. Liquid spillages shall be contained and cleaned up by the use of a suitable absorbent material. Spillages of finely divided or powdery materials shall be removed by vacuum cleaning using an industrial grade vacuum cleaner or by wet cleaning methods. Dry sweeping methods shall not be permitted. Sweeping and movement of powdery materials using uncovered containers is prohibited unless the material is thoroughly damped to prevent wind entrainment.

4.3 All raw materials delivered to the installation, and waste materials generated by the installation, shall be placed in areas of site designated for storage. These storage and waste areas are designated on the plan PPC140/2.

No raw material or waste shall be stored anywhere other than in the areas so designated.

All designated areas shall be capable of containing the raw material or waste contained therein, and prevent overflow onto surrounding areas. Where

damage accrues to containment for these areas, this damage shall be repaired as soon as it practicable and in any case no longer than 4 weeks from the date of detection of the damage after the inspection (see below).

The operator shall inspect the designated areas on a monthly basis to ensure that materials or waste are adequately contained. The results of the inspections along with any remedial work shall be recorded in the log book required to be kept by condition 5.5.

4.4 Any accumulation of waste or raw materials found outside the areas designated by condition 4.3 above shall be considered a spillage and shall be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of condition 4.2 above.

4.5 All cement, PFA or other cementitious substance used within the installation shall either:
(a) be stored in covered containers awaiting final disposal, or,
(b) be contained within the fully enclosed transport systems,
(c) be in use as part of the batch mixing process, or,
(d) be stored in silos
No sand shall be stored in the open air (other than in locations designated by condition 4.3) above.

4.6 The aggregate conveyor shall be enclosed within wind boards and fitted with an air blast device at the head drum return that recycles cleanings to the aggregate bay; or,

The aggregate feed conveyor shall be of a deep trough construction, to eliminate wind entrainment

4.7 Aggregate stock piles shall, when required be damped down with the mobile dust suppression vehicle to eliminate wind entrainment

4.8 A lock shall be attached to the Unicone coupling of every silo so that delivery of cementitious materials cannot start until removal of the lock. The key shall be held by a nominated site employee, who shall be present to remove the lock and ensure that the driver of the delivery tanker is competent to discharge the contents of the tanker to the silo.

4.9 The following procedure shall be used for delivery of cementitious materials to the silo.

a. A suitably qualified site employee shall be notified of the arrival of a bulk delivery.
b. A suitably qualified site employee shall confirm that there is sufficient capacity in the silo to accept the delivery.
c. The suitably qualified site employee shall draw the attention of the delivery driver to a prominent and legible sign displayed at the delivery point stating the delivery procedure.
d. The suitably qualified site employee only shall remove the lock to the Unicone coupling.

e. The suitably qualified site employee shall start the fan assisted reverse air jet filter in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction.

f. The suitably qualified site employee and the driver shall check the delivery hoses for signs of damage or wear before the driver makes the connection at the Unicone coupling and both persons ensure that the connection is properly made.

g. Only after there is compliance with conditions a-f shall delivery start.

h. Care shall be taken throughout the delivery to avoid venting of air from the silo at a rate likely to over-pressurise the silo or otherwise cause an emission of dust.

i. The delivery shall cease immediately when any alarm sounds or the level indicator suggests that the silo is full.

4.10 The operator shall ensure that all deliveries to the permitted installation shall be made by road tankers equipped with a truck mounted relief valve and filtration system.

4.11 Solid sediments removed from the site settlement system shall be handled in a damp condition and deposited in a dedicated sediment drying bay until removal from site to a licensed disposal facility.

4.12 A documented cleaning schedule shall be maintained onsite detailing the regular cleaning of all plant and equipment used to capture, transport and control emissions to the atmosphere. It is expected that where appropriate this will be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. This cleaning schedule should form part of the overall cleaning and maintenance records required by condition 5.1 and shall also include all hard surfaced areas and the external surfaces of buildings and gantries within the installation.

4.13 The building fabric of the loading housing shall be maintained so as to prevent the emission of dust or droplets. Any hole or break in the fabric shall be repaired as soon as practicable so that visible emissions are not apparent.

General Conditions

5.1 Effective operational and maintenance systems shall be employed on all aspects of the installation where failure could impact on the environment. In particular there shall be:

- documented operational control procedures
- a documented preventative maintenance schedule, covering all plant where failure could lead to impact on the environment, including major 'non productive' items such as tanks, pipe-work, retaining walls, bunds, ducts and filters. This shall be reviewed and updated annually
- a documented cleaning schedule covering all plant and equipment that could potentially

cause an environmental emission through not being clean. The schedule shall also include roadways, hard standing and buildings and tanks and bunding.

- documented procedures for monitoring of emissions to include duration, frequency, type and appropriate reference standard where applicable.

Operation and maintenance procedures shall be updated from time to time as may be necessary to account for changes in working practice or plant and machinery, chemical or procedures used. If the procedures change, a copy of the new procedures shall submitted to the regulating authority within 14 working days from changes being made.

In terms of emergency maintenance, spares and consumables, in particular, those subject to continual wear, shall be held on site or shall be available at short notice so that plant breakdowns can be rectified rapidly.

5.2 Relevant staff at all levels shall receive the necessary formal training and instruction in their duties relating to control of the process and emissions to the environment. Such training shall include the following:

- awareness of the regulatory implications of the permit
- awareness of all potential environmental impacts under normal and abnormal circumstances
- awareness of the procedures for dealing with a breach of the permit conditions
- prevention of accidental emissions and action to be taken when accidental emissions occur
- awareness of all operating procedures

Records shall be kept which detail all relevant training provided to staff. The records shall be made available for inspection by an authorised officer from the regulating authority. Records of training shall be retained for two years.

The operator shall appoint a suitably competent person to liaise with the regulator and members of the public in the event of complaint. The designated person shall be notified to the regulator within 14 days of issue of the permit and, where that person changes, within 14 days of any change. The requirement to have a competent person liaising with the regulator does not reduce the requirement to adequately train staff in terms of environmental awareness.

5.3 If there is any intention to change any aspect of the installation from the description of the process at the beginning of this authorisation, or any other aspect which may affect the substances or concentration of substances being emitted to the environment, the regulator shall be notified of the proposed changes at least 4 weeks before the changes take place.

5.4 Any malfunction which results in emissions to the environment which are likely to cause an adverse effect on the local community shall be reported to the enforcing authority immediately, and a record shall be made of the incident within the logbook required by condition 5.5.

5.5 A logbook shall be established and maintained which records all information required to be kept by conditions of this permit, this includes details of procedures, results of sampling, record of all visual and olfactory observations, maintenance records and any other information required to be recorded and kept by conditions of this permit.

The information shall be recorded in a form to be agreed with the regulator but can include both electronic and hard copies, and shall be retained for at least two years. This information shall be made available for inspection by an authorised officer of regulating authority on request. Where information is updated or modified, copies of the modified information shall replace those held within the logbook.

5.6 The best available techniques shall be used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation in relation to any aspect of the operation of the installation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit.

Air Quality

6.1 The Operator shall prepare a list based on Table 2(above) that identifies all silo arrestment plant used within the installation and the annual particulate pollutant emission from each silo to atmosphere. The annual amount of pollutant released maybe obtained either as the result of sampling or as an estimate based on the following criteria:

- Particulate filters fitted to silos emit particulate at a rate of 10mgm^3 during periods of filling.
- No correction for pressure or water vapour need be made.

Results shall be tabulated and may be submitted in Microsoft Excel format sent to the following email address(or another to be specified by the regulator):
Environmental.health@telford.gov.uk

Such information shall be submitted when requested to do so by the Regulator.

In relation to this permit, any reference to the 'Local Authority' or 'the regulator' shall mean the Borough of Telford Wrekin. Any information required by this authorisation to be sent to the Local Authority shall be sent to:

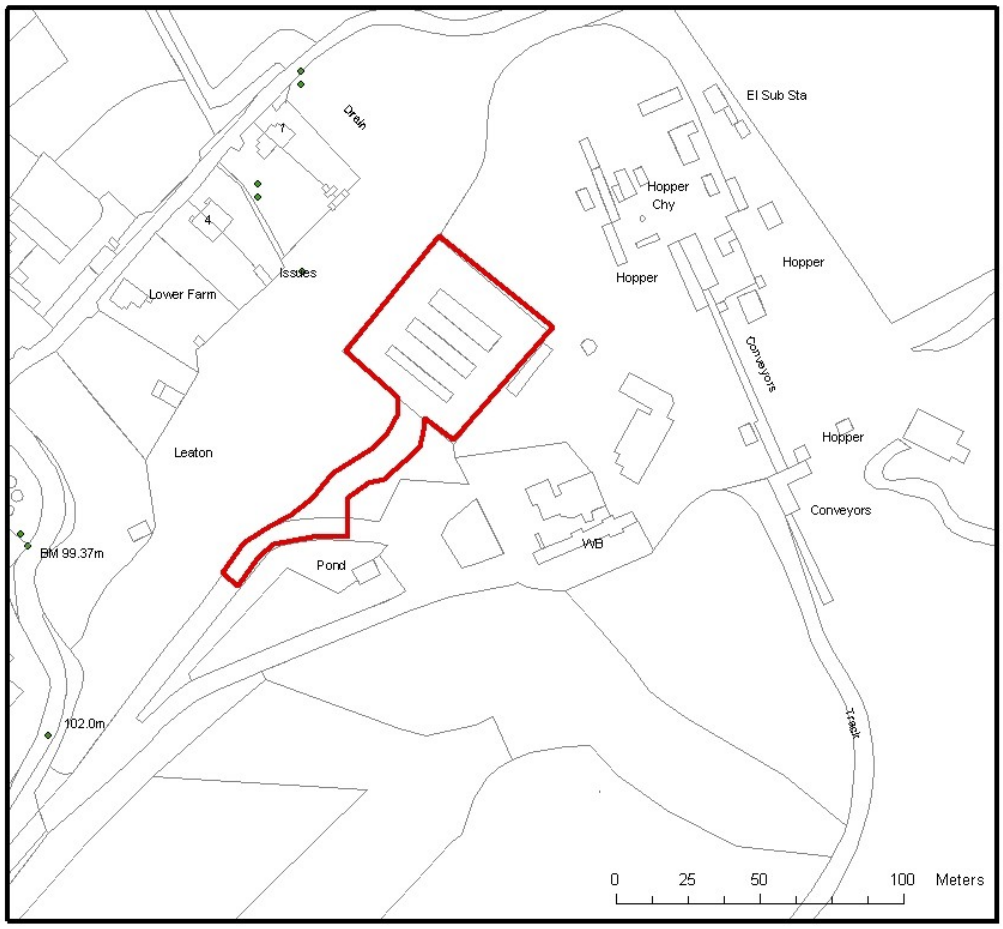
Environmental Health
Borough of Telford and Wrekin
Darby House
P.O. Box 214
Telford, TF3 4LE

Signed..... Date.....
Scientific Officer

Authorised by the Borough of Telford and Wrekin

To sign in that behalf

Appendix 1 – PPC140/1 Location plan and Installation Boundary

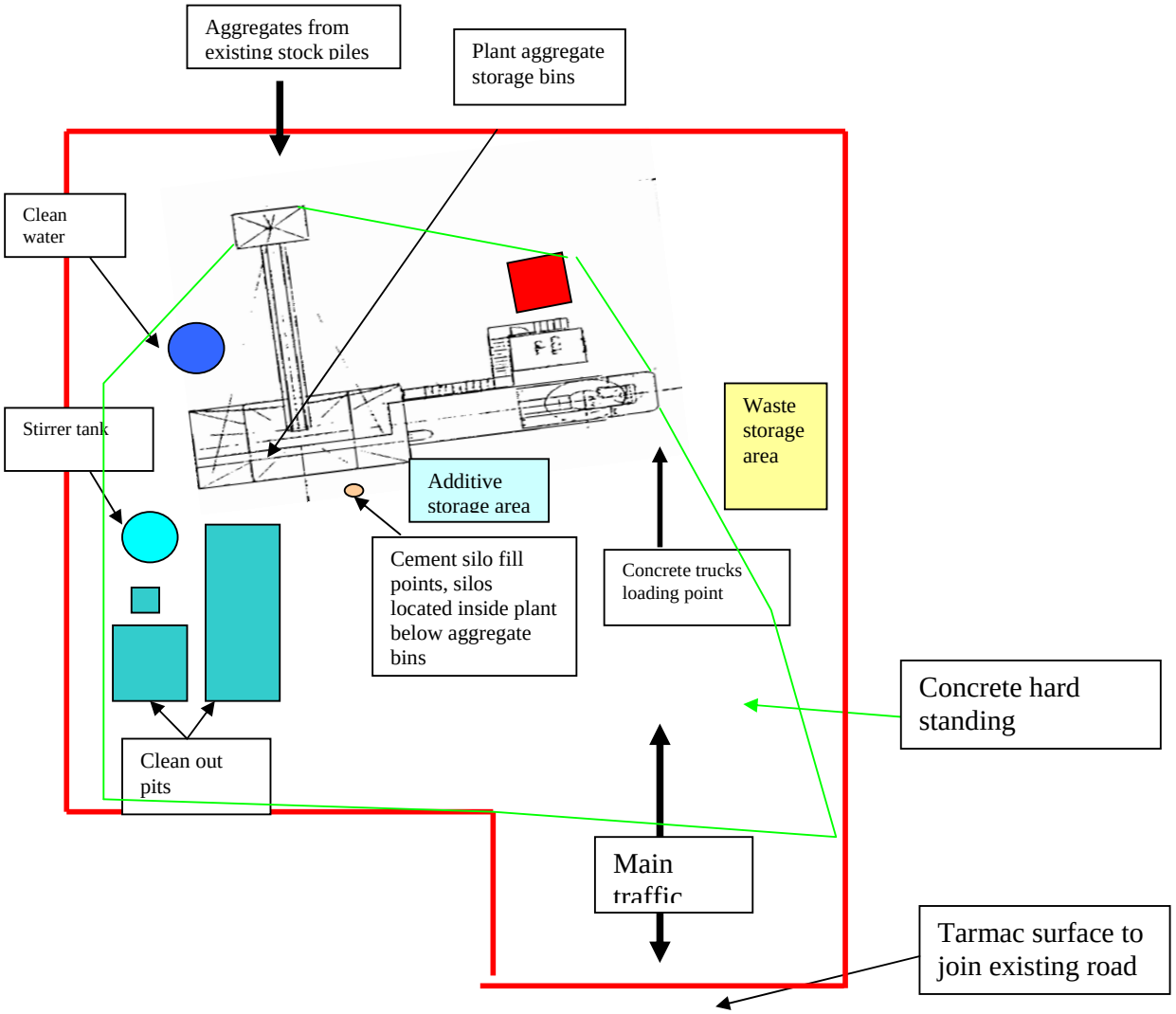


Borough of TELFORD & WREKIN

PPC 140
Location Plan
and Installation Boundary

Installation boundary

PPC140/2 Designated Raw Material , Products and Waste Storage Area Designated Hardstanding



Glossary of Terms/Definitions:

Activity	One or more stationary technical units falling within the defined sections of the Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007
Coating	Means a preparation, including all the organic solvents or preparations containing organic solvents necessary for its proper application, which is used in a vehicle refinishing activity to spray onto a motor vehicle.
ELV	Emission Limit Values, those values stipulated in the SED or in guidance for emission of particular pollutants to atmosphere.
Halogenated Organic solvent	shall mean an organic solvent which contains at least one atom of bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine per molecule
Installation	One or more stationary technical units comprising at least one activity or activities falling within the description of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 within a defined area.
LEV	Local Exhaust Ventilation – ducting and hoods normally associated with small uncontained plant or equipment.
Organic solvent	Means any VOC which is used alone or in combination with other agents, and without undergoing a chemical change, to dissolve raw materials, products or waste materials, or is used as a cleaning agent to dissolve contaminants, or as a dissolver, or as a dispersion medium, or as a viscosity adjuster, or as a surface tension adjuster, or a plasticiser, or as a preservative.
Organic compound	Means any compound containing at least the element carbon and one or more of hydrogen, halogens, oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon or nitrogen, with the exception of carbon oxides and inorganic carbonates and bicarbonates.
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations , the new pollution control regime replacing that under PPC.
Regulator	Means the Pollution Control Section of the Telford & Wrekin Council. When contacting the regulator it is not sufficient to contact any other part of the council other than the Pollution Control Section at the address specified in the additional notes or at the telephone numbers provided.
R-Phrase	Means the same as in Directive 67/548/EEC as follows:

R Phrase	Definition
R40	Limited evidence of carcinogenic effects
R45	May cause cancer
R46	May cause heritable genetic damage
R49	May cause cancer by inhalation
R60	May impair fertility
R61	May cause harm to the unborn

Designated risk phrase	the designation or label given to a coating or preparation (as a whole). The mere fact that a preparation or coating contains r-phase chemicals does not in itself always make a material r-phrase.
SED	Solvent Emissions Directive or 'COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations'.
STU	Stationary Technical Unit shall have the same meaning as in the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations, but in summary shall mean, one machine used for the purpose of printing on flexible packaging or one machine used in connection with that activity, e.g. an RTO. There must be at least 1 STU per activity, but it is possible to have multiple STU's still comprising only one activity.
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	Shall mean any organic compound having at 293,15 K a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use. For the purpose of the Solvents Emissions Directive, the fraction of creosote which exceeds this value of vapour pressure at 293.15 K shall be considered as a VOC.
Cyclone	An inertial gas cleaning device, which separates dust from the gas stream when the direction of the gas flow is changed and the dust continues in the original direction by virtue of its inertia and is deposited on a collection surface / catch pot. The inlet gas is channeled into a spiral flow. Centripetal forces operating in the spiral provide the change of direction and the larger particles above a critical mass will be deposited on the cyclone walls.
Bag filter	These are fabric filters and are comprised of a filter medium, usually manufactured in the form of bags, through which material over a certain size cannot pass. There are three types: mechanical shakedown, reverse air jet and pulse jet. Bags are capable of filtration of finer particles than cyclones, but do not perform well with wet particulate such as wood with a moisture content > 20% (i.e. they clog up).
Indicative monitoring	Monitoring which measures the performance of the abatement plant, rather than the quantity of dust etc emitted. In the case of bag filtration, this is normally achieved by alarming the pressure drop across the abatement plant, so that an alarm is set off should a bag / sleeve split.
Ringelmann Chart	A chart set by British Standard B.S.2742:1969 which divides smoke into 4 shades by colour. Shades 2 to 3 are dark and 4 is black.

This note does not comprise part of the permit, but contains guidance relevant to it.

Inspections

Regular inspections will be made by officers of Telford & Wrekin Council (without prior notice), in order to check and ensure full compliance with this permit.

BAT (Best Available Techniques)

Article 2(11) of the IPPC Directive defines "best available techniques" as follows:
"*the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent, and where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole*".

- "techniques" shall include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned,
- "available" techniques shall mean those developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector , under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the Member State in question, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator,
- "best" shall mean most effective in achieving a high general level of protection if the environment as a whole.

In determining the best available techniques, special consideration should be given to the items listed in Annex IV of the Directive.

Health and Safety at Work and Other Statutory Requirements

Compliance with this permit does not necessarily infer compliance with any other legislation.

Notification of Operation Changes

The operator may be liable to prosecution if they operate otherwise than in accordance with the conditions and plant described in this permit.

The operator should contact the regulator to discuss any proposed changes.

Enforcement

The operator will be liable to enforcement action where: -

a) the operator fails to comply with or contravenes any permit condition;

b) a change is made to the installation operation without prior notification of the change to the regulator;

c) intentional false entries are made in any record required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

d) false or misleading statement is made.

Any enforcement action is taken in accordance with the regulator's enforcement policy. http://www.telford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/240C3F4A-8E36-4C12-8311-E4E57A3DF8CC/26214/MicrosoftWordEnvironmentalHealthandWellbeingEnforc.pdf

Annual Subsistence Charge

A subsistence charge is payable on the 1st April each year. An invoice will be issued by the regulator providing further details of how to pay. The charges are based on a risk based system. Details of the risk assessment can be found at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/localauth/fees-risk/risk.htm

Appeal against Regulatory Action

The operator can appeal against regulatory action by the regulator to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Appeals must be sent to the Secretary of State on a form found at
http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental_appeals/environmental_permitting_appeal_form.pdf
Guidance on the appeal procedure can be found at
http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental_appeals/environmental_permitting_guidance_notes.pdf

There are time limits for making an appeal as follows:

a) in relation to an appeal against a revocation notice, before the notice takes effect;
b) in relation to the withdrawal of a duly-made application under paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 5, not later than 15 working days from the date of the notice served under that paragraph;
c) in relation to a variation notification, a suspension notice, an enforcement notice or a landfill closure notice, not later than 2 months from the date of the notification or notice;
d) in any other case not later than 6 months from the date of the decision or deemed decision.

Please note:

An appeal will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against; the conditions must still be complied with.

In determining an appeal against one or more conditions, the Act allows the Secretary of State in addition to quash any of the other conditions not subject to the appeal and to direct the local authority either to vary any of these other conditions or to add new conditions.

Contact Numbers for the Regulator

The Regulator is the Pollution Control Section of Telford & Wrekin Council. They can be contacted on 01952 381818. You may also contact them by email at any time. Environmental.health@telford.gov.uk

Correspondence Address

All correspondence to Telford & Wrekin Council relating to this information shall be addressed
Environmental Health, Telford & Wrekin Council, Darby House, P.O. Box 214, Telford, TF3 4LE